

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 13, 1911

NUMBER 20

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of
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 13, 1911

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Cotton Manufacturing Statistics

A preliminary statement showing the general results of the Thirteenth Census of establishments engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods has been issued.

It presents comparative statements of the quantity and cost of the principal materials used and the quantity and value of products manufactured for the 1909, 1904 and 1899 censuses. The figures are subject to such revision as may be necessary after further examination of the original reports.

The reports were taken for the calendar year 1909 wherever the system of bookkeeping permitted figures for that period to be secured, but in some instances where the business year of the establishment differed from the calendar year the reports relate to the business year falling most largely within 1909.

The word "establishment" as used herein, may mean more than one mill or plant provided they are owned or controlled and operated by a person, partnership, corporation, or other owner or operator and are located in the same town or city and for which one set of books of account is kept.

Value of Products \$600,000,000.

There were 1,206 establishments engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods in 1909, which compares with 1,077 in 1904 and 973 in 1899, an increase of 24 per cent during the decade. This percentage does not begin to show the real advance in the industry, because the average capacity of the establishment was increased materially during the period. The value of products manufactured increased from \$332,906,000 in 1899 to \$616,297,000 in 1909, an increase of 85 per cent. The total cost of the principal materials used was \$322,884,000 in 1909 and \$151,960,000 in 1899, a gain of 112 per cent. The cost of materials, however, does not include the cost of fibers other than cotton, mill supplies, soap, oil, fuel, containers, etc. A large percentage of the increase in the cost of principal materials is due to the greater cost of cotton.

This report does not include statistics for 115 establishments engaged in the manufacture of cotton small wares, which reported products with a total value of \$13,680,000 in 1909. Although these establishments use cotton yarn as

their chief material, they do not produce commodities technically described as cotton goods. Neither does the report include statistics for 65 establishments engaged exclusively in the manufacture of cotton twine, cordage, and rope, which are included in the cordage and twine industry. The principal material used by these establishments was raw cotton, costing \$2,923,000; the value of products was \$6,805,000, chief of which was twine, with a value of \$3,512,000, and cordage and rope, valued at \$2,500,000.

Increased Cost of Cotton.

The quantity of cotton consumed increased from 1,814,003,000 pounds in 1899 to 2,332,569,000 pounds in 1909, a gain of 29 per cent, while the cost of this cotton increased from \$124,905,000 to \$274,402,000, or 120 per cent. The proportion of foreign cotton used in 1899 and in 1909 was practically the same, being 55,845,000 pounds, or 3.1 per cent of the total, in the former year, and 76,199,000 pounds, or 3.3 per cent in the latter. Much the

greater portion of the foreign cotton consumed was Egyptian, which is used extensively in the manufacture of thread and cotton yarns. Small quantities of Indian, Chinese and other cottons were also used.

The amount of cotton waste, purchased as such for use, almost doubled during the decade, being 40,835,000 pounds in 1899 and 79,419,000 pounds in 1909. The cost increased from \$1,513,000 to \$4,167,000. Formerly large quantities of cotton waste were exported to Europe and used there in the manufacture of cheaper grades of goods; but the installation of machinery adapted to its use, together with the high price of cotton, has increased the consumption of this material both in cotton mills and in hosiery and knit goods factories.

Cotton yarn purchased increased from 83,832,000 pounds to 108,869,000 pounds during the decade, a gain of 30 per cent, while the cost increased from \$15,750,000 to \$29,909,000, or 90 per cent. The installation of weaving departments in mills formerly engaged exclusively in the manufacture of yarns is responsible for the comparatively small increase in the quantity of yarns purchased as such. The relative gain in the quantity of silk yarns used was large, and their value increased from \$1,781,000 in

1899 to \$5,776,000 in 1909. Other yarns purchased decreased during the decade, the quantity in 1899 being 3,297,000 pounds, costing \$1,113,000, while in 1909 it was 3,120,000 pounds, costing \$1,601,000. The cost of starch, chemicals, and dye-stuffs was returned in 1899 at \$6,895,000, while in 1909 it was \$6,939,000.

More Than \$6,000,000,000 Square Yards of Fabrics.

The progress of the industry during the decade was marked; the increase in the total value of products manufactured, as before stated, being 85 per cent, and while the percentage of increase in the quantity of products was not nearly so large, the aggregate was considerable and distributed generally throughout the list. Plain cloths for printing or converting increased from 1,581,614,000 square yards, valued at \$57,781,000 in 1899, to 2,437,967,000 square yards, valued at \$121,341,000, in 1909, a gain of 54 per cent in quantity and 110 per cent in value.

There were 1,212,403,000 square yards of brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings manufactured in 1899 and 1,307,958,000 square yards in 1909. The increases made to the manufacture of twills and sateens, fancy woven fabrics and ginghams were all very large, being 65.80, and 93 per cent, respectively. In 1909 there were manufactured 388,315,000 square yards of twills and sateens, valued at \$34,274,000; 427,769,000 square yards of fancy woven fabrics, valued at \$47,666,000; and 536,443,000 square yards of ginghams, valued at \$37,801,000.

Duck produced increased during the decade from 129,234,000 square yards, valued at \$14,263,000, to 163,487,000 square yards, valued at \$27,846,000, a gain of 26 per cent in quantity and 95 per cent in value. The quantity of both drills and cottonades manufactured decreased during the decade, but on account of the higher range of values in 1909 both show increases in value. In 1909 there were 215,580,000 square yards of drills manufactured, valued at \$16,265,000, and 25,676,000 square yards of drills manufactured, valued at \$16,265,000, and 25,676,000 square yards of cottonades, valued at \$3,344,000.

Ticks, denims and stripes produced in 1909 amounted to 261,175,000 square yards, valued at \$27,288,000

a gain during the decade of 54 per cent in quantity and 66 per cent in value. Napped fabrics, with 305,656,000 square yards in 1909, valued at \$25,695,000, show an increase of 14 per cent in quantity and 41 per cent in value during the decade. The quantity of corduroy, cotton velvet, and plush much more than doubled, being 7,962,000 square yards in 1899 and 19,706,000 square yards in 1909. The value of this product increased from \$2,682,000 to \$6,966,000, or 160 per cent.

Remarkable Advance in Lace Goods.

The total quantity of upholstering goods increased during the decade from 51,280,000 square yards, valued at \$8,671,000, to 100,325,000 square yards, valued at \$15,996,000, an increase of 96 per cent in quantity and 84 per cent in value. The increase is attributable almost entirely to the item of lace and lace curtains, which was returned in 1899, at 37,825,000 square yards, valued at \$3,585,000, and at the census of 1909 at 85,350,000 square yards, valued at \$9,725,000, a gain of 126 per cent in quantity and 171 per cent in value. In 1899 the value of these goods manufactured was only \$1,225,000. The progress in this branch of the industry has been remarkable and bids fair to continue. In 1899 there were 32,740,000 square yards of cotton bags and bagging manufactured in this country, while in 1909, the amount was 52,694,000 square yards, an increase of 61 per cent.

Cotton yarn manufactured for sale is one of the largest single items shown under "Products." In 1899 there were 332,186,000 pounds of cotton yarn, valued at \$55,186,000, produced for sale, while the corresponding figures in 1909 were 470,221,000 pounds, valued at \$100,219,000, an increase of 42 per cent in quantity and 98 per cent in value. These yarns are spun for a variety of uses and are disposed of largely to other cotton mills and to manufacturers of woolen, silk and hosiery and knit goods. In 1909 the quantity of thread manufactured was 23,701,000 pounds, valued at \$20,516,000, showing an increase of 51 per cent in quantity and 73 per cent in value.

There were 13,600,000 pounds of cotton twine, valued at \$2,397,000, manufactured in cotton mills. This, however, does not, as previously

(Continued on Page 9.)

Most Dangerous Animal in the World

If the question were asked, "What is the most dangerous animal in the world?" the answer would probably be "The lion" or "The rattlesnake." But it would be far from the truth. The lion always gives a warning growl before springing, while the snake sounds its rattle before striking. The really "most dangerous animal"



comes upon its prey in a rambling, their heads up. This, however, is only a local eccentricity and when you are making away with them you need not show any partiality, for they are all bad.

It was suggested by Doctor Nicholas in 1873 that the housefly carried disease, but only in the last few years has the accusation been proven. Until recently we have been thinking of it purely as scavenger, while, instead, it was laying us low. For each time the fly scavenges it strikes a thousand blows.

Xerxes's army looked like a scouting party in comparison with the hordes of the housefly. Their name is legion, and their recruiting powers are wonderful. The average female fly lays between one hundred and one hundred and fifty eggs, but many are more prolific. In fact a fly under observation at the State Agricultural Station at Storrs, Connecticut, laid one hundred and twenty eggs in fourteen hours. It takes ten or twelve days for an egg to develop into a fly, which means that a dozen generations can be born in a single season. This again means that a female fly, with luck on its side, beginning in the spring, may by midautumn be the progenitor of 195,312,500,000 flies. These figures are as confusing as a National debt, but simplified, they mean that, allowing a million flies to the bushel, there would be 195,000,000 bushels of flies—all "relatives"—with a few wagonloads thrown in for good measure.

Fortunately this number do not survive. Limitation in the food supply sounds the call for most of them: varying temperature carries off many more, and a certain fungous disease mows swaths in their ranks. It seems too good to be true, but flies really have diseases of their own and they have natural enemies. The household myriapod, or centipede, obligingly makes away with many of them, and spiders do not spin their webs for nothing. Nevertheless, there is a fortune awaiting the scientists who can devise a method which will exterminate the fly.

There are many kinds of flies, but the common housefly is the worst because it sticks closest, is ever alert and always ready to swoop down upon us at a moment's notice. The housefly can be told from its relatives by means of its broad head. In the morning you will find the housefly with head pointing down, while the other varieties retire with

the fly it may find it guilty of even worse things; as it is, there is enough evidence to convict.

A fly is a kind of bacterial parcels post; the fleas on the proverbial dog are few and far between in comparison with the germs on a fly. A fly with only a thousand germs may call itself clean. Recently the station at Storrs examined four hundred and fourteen flies just to find out for how many bacilli the average fly is a carryall. The fly that stood first had 6,600,000 germs on it, but it had some close competitors. Four hundred of the flies scored more than 1,250,000 each, all of these flies being picked up at a moment's notice and thus had not in any way been especially exposed.

Dip a fly into a cesspool and then let it walk across a gelatine plate and it will blaze a trail of 30,000 or more bacteria. No wonder it is that flies are the greatest criminals at large and that every possible means is being exerted to lessen their number.

Health officers in the United States are waking up to the enemy within their gates and are beginning to ask: "Why is typhoid fever?" And sooner or later in most of the investigations the accusing finger swings around to the housefly. In

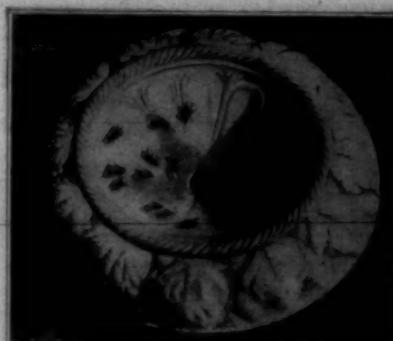
tality of 250 per 100,000 inhabitants. During the summer of 1910 the Health Department waged vigorous war on dirty alleys, foul water and open vaults, with the result that there were only eight deaths from typhoid. During the three years that the records have been available at North Yakima there have been sixty-six deaths from typhoid and enteritis, none of which occurred in December and January.

The whole State of Washington is making a most determined fight upon the fly. It has three inspectors who do nothing but travel with the Public Health Exhibit, giving stereopticon lectures. This exhibit was first shown during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, where, by actual count, a quarter of a million people visited it. During the past season the Exhibit visited fifty communities, including every town in the State of four thousand or more inhabitants, and it has been shown before more than 100,000 persons—every one of whom went away an enemy of the housefly.

In the towns visited the public-school children above the sixth grade have attended the exhibition under the supervision of their teachers, and have then written essays what they saw and learned about the fly. In the summer of 1909 and 1910 the inspectors visited one hundred and forty-one cities and towns, and sixty logging-camps were inspected and instructions given for improving sanitary conditions. One town of only three thousand inhabitants, upon the recommendation of an inspector, voted one thousand dollars for cleaning up the streets and alleys. The money was so well expended that it is considered a model city.

Each summer Asheville, North Carolina, wages a vigorous war against flies by getting big red posters telling the people how to fight the fly. In terse sentences are given many "Don'ts" that help the citizens in their battle. San Antonio, Texas, has six fly-eating birds called Chiquilotes that lighten the labor of the city sanitary officers.

In New York City flies are responsible for twenty deaths a day the year round, while Dr. George M.



army during the late trouble with Spain the source of the contagion could not be discovered. The food and water supplies were examined and shown to be creditable; it was a mystery until Surgeon-General Sternberg began to suspect the flies. An investigation showed that disease was due to the transmission of bacteria from the refuse-pits to the mess-tents, which were not screened. In that war flies killed four men to every one slain by Spanish bullets. The Japanese profited by our experience in their campaign against Russia, giving no quarter to the flies, with the result that they lost four men by wounds to one by disease. Now when a nation goes to war the first enemy it opens fire on is the fly.

The ways of the fly are devious. For its size, it is the best (or worst) animal known for carrying disease germs. The mosquito has a bad reputation, but it is not so versatile as the ordinary housefly. The mosquito's specialty is malaria, while a fly distributes Asiatic cholera, typhoid, dysentery, tuberculosis, ophthalmia and even smallpox. As science gets better acquainted

the State of Washington nine percent of the deaths have been due to typhoid fever, being exceeded by only one disease—tuberculosis. For five years, between 1903 and 1908, a study of the conditions of typhoid was made of the State Board of Health and it was found that the



disease was very low in the spring. If it were distributed by infected water a large number of cases would occur in the spring, when rains and melting snows flush sewers and rivers. In 1908 North Yakima had twenty deaths from typhoid—a mor-

Kober, of Washington, District of Columbia, is authority for the statement that in sickness, medical expense and time lost, due to typhoid fever, flies cost the United States three hundred and fifty million dollars a year.

At the suggestion of Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer of Florida, the State Health Board has passed an ordinance prohibiting the keeping of horses or mules within five hundred feet of any dwelling, unless precautions are taken to prevent the breeding and liberating of flies. Similar rules have recently been passed by the State Boards of Health of Georgia, Wisconsin and Indiana.

All over the country active campaigns are being waged against the

of the housefly was taken when moving pictures became popular. The fly's life-cycle is now put on in twelve minutes. On the screen they fly lays eggs in putrid meat; the eggs hatch before the audience; the baby flies burrow in filth, emerge wingless, then grow wings and fly across the moving screen as large as chickens.

Another act in the drama is entitled, "How Flies Carry Contagion," and makes the most thoughtless lean forward. A fly crawls over a

housewife should abhor filth and dark corners, for wet, soppy and dark places are their stamping grounds, while all vegetable matter is a magnet for them.

Each housewife should constitute herself a committee of one to fight flies. A few minutes spent each day at lessening their number will pay the biggest dividends of any small job around the house, as that not only gives peace and comfort but also cuts down doctor bills and lengthens life. Any method that gets rid of one fly is good; a method that gets rid of two flies is better, and so on. Flypaper is good, but you have to wait until the fly allows itself to be stuck, and some flies are very perverse about this. Poisoned water helps, but often the flies seem to be immune.

Pyrethrum powder burnt in a house stupefies flies until they may be swept up and destroyed. A little of this burnt in the morning in the rooms, which are then aired, will make the house exempt from flies all day. Twenty drops of carbolic acid put on a hot shovel or any pieces of iron creates a vapor that kills flies, making a simple and effective remedy. The common mignonette plant grown in jars and placed in a room makes home life unpleasant to the housefly, while Nature has given us another simple remedy in the common white clover, found in almost every yard. Gather a handful in the morning and place it in a vase and watch the flies hunt the open; its odor is very offensive to them. The clover should be renewed every day or so, for when dry it irritates the nostrils. A cheap and effective poison not dangerous to human life is bichromate of potash in solution. One drachm dissolved in two ounces of sweetened water and placed in shallow dishes will dispose of many flies. Another remedy which for all purposes probably has no equal is a solution of formalin or formaldehyde in water. A spoonful of this liquid in a quarter of a pint of water left exposed in a room will kill all the flies in it. Flies are also exceedingly sensitive to light. By closing all the blinds of the room except one the flies will seek the open one, when they can be easily driven out.

In the war against the housefly cleanliness is the heavy artillery, vigilance the machine-guns, and determination the Mausers. If each home is made an outpost on the firing-line the most dangerous animal in the world—that kills more human beings than all the beasts of prey and all the poisonous serpents together—will take to its heels—Ladies Home Journal.

Note—The cuts printed above were kindly loaned us by the Rock Hill Record.

Bagging and Ties.

It is claimed by Ed. R. Kone, Texas state commissioner of agriculture, that the law passed by the last legislature, which requires that the weight of bagging and ties in which all cotton is wrapped shall be written and stamped upon every bale, will save the people of Texas millions of dollars annually. The law seems to be very little understood

by cotton men, and in order that its provisions may be made better known, Commissioner Kone has called special public attention to the act. The provisions of the new law are as follows:

"That the owners, lessees, operators or receivers of all cotton gins in this state shall stamp or write upon each and every bale of cotton ginned by them in plain figures the weight of the bagging and ties in which the cotton is wrapped, said figures to be written or stamped with indelible ink, and shall be not less than four inches in height and three inches in width, and shall be preceded by the word 'Tare' written or stamped upon the bale with indelible ink, the letters composing said word to be not less than four inches in height and three inches in width. Any person wilfully violating the provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

"Each bale of cotton ginned and each bale of cotton compressed without having placed thereon the word and figures as provided in this act shall constitute a separate offense.

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, cotton exchange or board of trade to make a greater deduction for tare, either from the gross weight of any bale of cotton or the price of same, than is shown by the figures placed upon the bale.

"Any person, firm, corporation, cotton exchange or board of trade, or any agent of any person, firm, corporation, cotton exchange or board of trade who violates the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

"Each bale of cotton from which a greater deduction for tare is made than is shown by the figures written or stamped upon same, shall constitute a separate offense."

World's Visible Supply of American Cotton.

July 7th, 1911	1,209,399
Previous week	1,335,334
Last year	1,220,808

His Substitute.

A well-known revivalist whose work has been principally among the negroes of a certain section of the South remembers one service conducted by him that was not entirely successful. He had had very poor attendance, and spent much time in questioning the darkies as to their reason for not attending.

"Why were you not at our revival?" he asked one old man, whom he encountered on the road.

"Oh, I dunno," said the backward one.

"Don't you ever pray?" demanded the preacher.

The old man shook his head. "No," said he; "I carries a rabbit's foot."—Ex.



winged pest of the household. Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, is Commander-in-Chief of the Fly Annihilation Army, and the Government is now preparing a Special Farmers' Bulletin which will give valuable fly-killing receipts and show in colors the various diseases spread by the fly. The American Civic Association, the American Consumers' League, many anti-tuberculosis associations and the Woman's Municipal League of Boston are also in the van of the fly-fighters. Working in the same cause are Health Leagues, charity organizations and the pamphlets on the vices of this common pest.

The fly on the bald head should be barred from the comic papers; it is no longer a joke, for every fly is an advance agent for the undertaker, and a willing worker at that.

Just because you have no flies is no sign that they will not swarm down upon you. Many flies are great travelers. In unassisted flight they can cover two hundred and fifty yards, but when they have the wind with them they can surpass that distance. But they have other methods of getting around. Edward Hatch, Jr., of the American Civic Association, while examining some nuisance heaps near Newark, New Jersey, got on a street car and decided to watch for flies. Forty-two flies got on too—all from the rubbish heaps. They had the fresh, silvery look of newly hatched flies, and could be easily distinguished from others. Eight left the car at Newark, a journey of five miles, while others got off at intervals with the passengers eight or ten miles from their birthplace. Later Mr. Hatch took a seat in a dining-car at Albany, New York, bound for Lake Champlain. Among his fellow-passengers were many Albany flies. They visited all over the car, and Mr. Hatch watched them closely. At Bluff Point they got off, seemingly knowing their destination, the distance being one hundred and sixty-five miles.

A big step toward the extirpation with sunshine and kerosene. The

Humidity in Textile Manufacturing

MOISTURE in some form pervades all nature, being present in all animal and vegetable matter; so wool, silk and flax, though differing in construction from cotton, present essentially the same hygroscopic qualities. In this article, therefore, I will confine myself to the advantages of proper humidification in cotton manufacture.

Beginning at the opening room, it may be stated generally that short staple cotton, which is liable to be leafy and dirty, can probably be best treated comparatively dry, inasmuch as the fibre sheds and parts with the dirt and leaf more readily when it is dry. On long staple cotton, there are cases when it has been found advisable to humidify the opening and picking rooms. In the carding operation, a moderate amount of humidity is really essential. There is no question but what the presence of moisture renders the fibre more elastic or tougher, so to speak. It causes the fibres to cling together, preventing fly, which is productive of waste. The humidity in a card room should be carried high enough to prevent the generation of static electricity, which is probably the garder's worst enemy; but not high enough to cause the fibres to stick to rolls, fliers, guides, etc. In the majority of cases a relative humidity of 60 per cent seems to be the most favored.

Combing can best be performed under hygrometric conditions considerably higher than this. Some mills where it is possible by an isolated combing room, carry relative humidity as high as 75 per cent, with most excellent results.

In the Spinning Room.

In spinning rooms a great variance of opinion seems to prevail. One spinner will be content with humidity as low as 60 per cent, while others claim to get much better work with as high as 75 per cent. This is notably the case in mule spinning. Generally speaking we find mule spinners on soft hosiery yarns favoring the lower humidity, while the extreme is reached in mule rooms spinning the finer number of thread yarns.

In weaving there is no question whatever about the value of humidifiers. Some means of artificial

humidification has been used ever since the introduction of the power loom. Wetting the floor, damp cloths laid on the warp, vapor steam, and all such crude appliances have been resorted to, and are today, on occasion. In fact, it is almost impossible to weave down a pick-out on anything like fine numbers without wetting the warp yarn, which is generally resorted to. In these days of automatic high speed looms, it is necessary to size heavily, and the only method to insure a large percentage of production is to maintain a heavily humidified weaving room.

Weave Room.

The warps being compressed as they are today, are practically impervious to moisture. The yarn must be softened in the comparatively short time which it is exposed to the air in weaving. Practically the only warp yarn exposed to the air is one turn round the beam, over the whip roll, through the harness, to the fell of the goods, and unless the room is heavily moistened, it is impossible to soften up a hard sized warp in the comparatively short time required to weave this distance. Another phase of the benefits of humidity in the weave room is in the filling condition. There is no question in the writer's mind but what the best conditioned filling is that which is thoroughly conditioned in the process of manufacture, without the necessity of resorting to aging, conditioning machines or other appliances of that nature. Such filling spun under properly humid conditions may be taken to a properly humidified weave room, direct from the frames, and woven without the annoyance of kinky filling. For

heavily twisted filling, as is used in ducks and similar goods, a heavily humidified twisting room will prove profitable. The yarn not only takes the twist better, but is delivered to the weaving room in first rate condition for weaving.

Last, but not least, of the advantages of humidification is that of healthfulness. Medical authorities agree that a certain amount of humidity is essential to the health and particularly to the energy of working people. This has been determined by experiment and observation in a great many cases, and con-

ceded that a percentage of relative humidity from 65 to 75 per cent, is necessary in order that health may be preserved and vital energy should be at its maximum.

Producing Humidity.

As to the means for producing humidity, there are two radically different principles: the first is the atomization of water by means of compressed air; the second by what might be termed aspiration.

The company with whom I am connected manufactures both types in variety. The oldest practical system is the atomizing principle, which was brought out commercially in the seventies. At that time, although rather crude, it received a very fair degree of recognition. It consisted of a glass atomizer, similar to the well known toilet atomizer, but served with compressed air and water by a system of piping. It was later improved by being made entirely of metal with an ingenious cleaning device, whereby it could be cleaned with one motion of a lever from the floor and rigidly connected to the pipe system, doing away with the former rubber tube connections. This system still remains the best atomizing system on the market. It has been developed in different ways and applied to various purposes. It is very flexible as regards capacity, being made regularly to give from three to 90 pounds of water per hour.

Cotton Manufacturing in England.

The net weight of cotton of all kinds manufactured in the United Kingdom during 1909-10 was 1,555,136,820 pounds. Of the product of this cotton the exports in the form of yarns aggregated 194,425,800 lb and cloths 5,722,328,000 yards. At the rate of 7 yards of cloth to the pound of cotton there was a total export of 1,011,901,228 pounds. Disregarding the ordinary allowance of 10 per cent for waste in spinning it will be seen that only 543,235,592 pounds of cotton were left for domestic use, which would indicate that the per capita consumption of the United Kingdom with its population of about 44,000,000 people was about 12.07 pounds. The per capita consumption of the United States last year was 27.7 pounds of cotton, or more than double that of the

United Kingdom.

The year 1909 was a bad year in the British cotton trade, but 1910 showed perceptible improvement. Prices throughout the year were high, but during the last few months there was a sufficient demand to keep spinners well employed and to yield a profit to the manufacturers. —Consular Reports.

Who Was Surprised?

"We have the surprise beautifully planned," said young Mrs. Westerleigh to the guests, "and Frank doesn't suspect a thing. I think he has even forgotten that today's his birthday. He will get home from the office at about seven o'clock. Then he always goes upstairs to take off his coat and put on his smoking-jacket for the evening. When he is upstairs I will call out suddenly, 'Oh, Frank, come downstairs—be quick! The gas is escaping.' Then he will rush down here and find the crowd of friends waiting for him."

It went exactly as planned. Westerleigh came home at the regular hour and went directly upstairs. The hidden guests held their breath while Mrs. Westerleigh called out excitedly, "Oh, Frank, come down quick. The gas is escaping in the parlor."

Every light had been turned out, and the parlor was in perfect darkness. There was a rapid rush of feet down the stairway, then a voice said, "I don't smell any gas."

"Better light the jet," Mrs. Westerleigh suggested tremulously. "Here's a match."

The match was struck, and suddenly the room was flooded with light. . . . Everybody screamed. The hostess fainted. For there in the center of the room stood Westerleigh, attired only in a natty union suit, with a fresh pair of trousers carried over his arm.—Ex.

In the Waist.

She was examining her new waist by the aid of the big mirror. "Dear me!" she exclaimed, pettishly, "I can't see anything pretty in this."

"Well, I can," chuckled the young man who was sitting on the sofa.

"Really? And what do you see pretty in it?"

"Why, you."

And then she blushed and said she thought the waist was just too lovely for anything.—Ex.

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

A Question.

Editor:

Will you please let some of the boys answer this question for me on your discussion page. What per cent of a tooth does a change of one tooth in the crown gear make in the draft on a speeder and how is it figured?

Yours for information,

Disciple

Trouble in the Picker Room.

Bad laps are quite often caused by not having the air currents or draft adjusted properly, there may be too much or too little draft, or the draft not distributed evenly. The pipes being clogged or choked will cause bad laps. There is usually an arrangement between the cages and the fan where the amount of draft drawn through the cages can be properly regulated. The greater part of the draft should be drawn through the top cage. Should lumps or cotton accumulate on the sides of the machine this will cause ragged edges on the lap.

Hard and Soft Laps.

This is generally caused by not having the weight on the calender roll adjusted properly, also the lap winding motion being out of order. See that the friction leather on the brake is not oily, and that the weight on the brake lever is in the desired position, and securely fastened. Should the laps be soft and the calender rolls weights are all right, this may be remedied by moving the weight on the lever. Quite a few people generally lay the cause of soft laps to there not being enough weight on the brake, while quite often there is too much weight on the brake. Should there be too much weight on the brake this will prevent the lap roll from revolving freely. A hard lap may be caused by the binding of some of the bearings on the winding motion.

Uneven Laps.

Uneven laps may be caused from the evener motion being improperly adjusted or the cone belt being slack. If the feed roll runs heavy this will cause the belt to slip.

The evener should be adjusted so that the lap will weigh the same with the belt on any position of the cone. If the evener motion is adjusted properly the variation in a 40 pound lap should not be over 1-2 pound over or under the standard.

H. L. F.

Answer to "Mississippi Man."

Editor:

If you will allow me space in your valuable columns, I will let "Mississippi Man" hear from me in regard to finishing. To start with, the "Mississippi Man" has hit the nail on the head, but not hard enough to drive it to the quick. Now my way of thinking about the finishing or cloth room man and his help is

this. First he must be a man of good moral character, honest and upright. He should be a good judge of the different grades of cloth and should know the causes or defects in the cloth from the picker room to the cloth room. It is necessary that he be thoroughly acquainted with the weaves of the cloth, because he is depended upon to find the various defects as they arise. He should observe these defects, it is necessary that he find them in order to hold his position with the manager or superintendent of the mill. Yet in the face of all these facts, he must put up with a smaller salary and the poorest paid help of any department of the mill.

Now a word about his help. It seems that if there are any sick, puny or deformed people around the mill who cannot do anything or in any way make a first class hand, they are sent to the cloth room as a cure-all for their ailments. Yet the overseer is expected to get as good results from the hands as if they were well and strong. Now I believe that the cloth room man should have as healthy and intelligent class of help as is possible for him to get. Now, Mr. Carder, let me ask you to help the poor cloth room man as a little by keeping a watch out for knitty work that comes from the card room and hard ends too, as they cause cockle filling and after these things pass you the cloth room man is expected to find them. Mr. Spinner, you also might help the cloth room man by watching carefully for oily and cockle fillings, spooler knots, etc. All these

affect the price of the goods made and remember the cloth room man has to find all these things. Let me ask you, too, Mr. Weaver, to help by keeping out all the pickouts possible, as well as kinky filling, bad selvage, narrow cloth, oily warp, slasher oil, flats, open reed ends, and all else that will hurt the market of your mill. Remember that we (the cloth room men) have to look closely to these things and have to see them all, still we do not get the pay that you others get. Now you three gentlemen, the Weaver, the Spinner and the Carder, come across and let us work together solidly for not over 2 per cent seconds in our mill and no short ends at all. The company will then get a good price for their goods and there would be the best of feeling between the overseers of spinning, weaving, carding and the cloth room.

Now, Mr. Superintendent, can't you come across and pay us as much as the other overseers, provided we are competent? I believe you would be glad to hear from other overseers.

"South Carolina Man."

Answer to Mississippi Man.

Dear Editor:

I would ask a small space in your

valuable paper, in which to express my views upon the subject of "Finishing Goods," as set forth by a "Mississippi Man," in last issue. He is perfectly correct in statement that there is too wide a discrepancy between the compensation of carder, spinner, weaver, mechanic and cloth room man.

I have followed the business of finishing goods for fifteen years, mostly for export trade, "Fair deal" has always been my policy.

A cheap man at the head of the cloth room department can lose more and damage the company more than most any of the overseers back of him. If he is the man he should be he will follow up all the irregularities of the other departments, show them up and settle the trouble among themselves whereas if the cloth room man is a "Cheap John," he will feel so and much trouble will result to the company.

When once the reputation of a mill gets down by careless management, especially in this day and time, it takes hard pulling, close attention to small things all through the mill to ever recover. When brought to the finest degree a piece of goods, not so perfectly made, if finished neatly, well branded, (if branded at all), packed, headed and stencilled in nice shape, so that the first appearance will be good upon receiving and opening the goods, the mill has made a good hit. This is fair and legitimate for any of us are very much struck with the first appearance of any article we go into the markets to purchase.

We are living in a day of "specializing," and as manufacturers through the South, if we wish to hold our grip with our competitors, we must continue to exercise our old policy of "Fair deal," and wake up to the fact that **small things** count much in placing our goods before the world, and especially the Orient, as the dress has much to do with the men and women in the walks of life today, so the dress we put upon our goods as they leave home will have much to do with their appearance when received in company abroad. Therefore I contend that if there can be any distinction between the degree of importance of the different departments of a cotton mill, the greater degree must be registered in the cloth room. This man's compensation should be the same as any other overseer if he is a good man, otherwise he should be replaced with a good man for a toleration of an inferior man in this position for any great length of time will most surely mean dollars lost for the company.

I would be glad to hear from some other cloth room men on this subject or any other who wish to take issue with "Speeder" and the "Man from Mississippi."

"Speeder."

Dynamiter is Paroled.

Governor Blease on July 5, paroled Ben McElrath, a white man, 32 years old, of Pelzer, S. C., who was convicted last September of assault and battery, receiving a sentence of five years on the chain gang. The reasons given for the parole are that the man's usefulness on the county chain gang has come to an end on account of disability and because he is needed at home to mind the children while his wife earns their support by working in the cotton mills at Pelzer.

In the summer of 1910 two men, McElrath and Hall, were arrested and brought before Magistrate Bonner at Pelzer, charged with assault and battery, they having thrown a stick of dynamite under the house of a white man named Webb, who lived between Williams-ton and Pelzer. The dynamite exploded before it got under the house, and no damage was done other than killing some stray dogs, which happened to be in the yard at the time. The magistrate sent the case up to the higher court, and it was called for trial in September, both men being convicted. Petty jealousy was the cause of the act.

Last January, while at work, McElrath was struck by a falling tree and his injuries have never healed sufficiently to allow him to resume work. Later he developed consumption and his work on the roads ceased entirely.

Mrs. McElrath recently secured a recommendation for her husband's parole. This paper was signed by the convicting magistrate and by a number of prominent people of Pelzer. Attached to the recommendation was a certificate from the county physician telling of the man's condition. It was forwarded to the governor and as a result McElrath was paroled.

Hall is still serving his sentence on the gang.

Exporter Sees Profit Ahead.

A financial paper says that the decline of about \$8 a bale in July cotton from the high of the season, mainly on account of cotton belt rains, has put an entirely different complexion upon the cotton mill outlook. A well-known exporter of cloths to China is quoted: "The world is lean of goods, and a turn in the trade of China has apparently come. We are now buying cloth at the same rate per yard for October as we have been paying for spot deliveries. Meanwhile, the price of raw cotton has gone down, and the American mills, for the first time in some time, see a profit ahead. Prices from the consuming world are steady on the old level. Costs in the producing field are adjusting themselves to a new level in favor of the mills."

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Dyeing and Finishing

OILS, fats and soaps play an important part in the above-named processes, and a thorough knowledge of their properties and application is necessary if they are going to be used successfully. They are put upon the market in the form of bleach pastes, Rosin, and Olive Oil Soaps, Oleine and Soluble Oils, Stearine preparations, tallow, bone grease and Paraffin and other waxes, each of these different substances having their own special use and value.

Before going into their practical application in the works, however, it will be well to look at their composition from a chemical point of view, so that we may know in the first place with what we are dealing. And though, perhaps, the following description of the analytical processes used may appeal more especially to the chemical reader, still I trust the practical but non chemical man will learn something from it.

Analysis of Soluble Oils.

For the analysis of soluble and olein and sulphated oils 8 to 10 grams of the oil to be tested is accurately weighed out and washed with hot water into a 5 oz. cylindrical separating funnel, the weighing bottle and funnel being well washed also. A few drops of Methyl Orange are now added, and dilute Sulphuric or Hydrochloric Acid till the solution is of a deep pink color, when it will be found that the oil has been split up by the excess of acid present and is in the free state. Ether is now added, the stopper inserted and the whole well shaken, and holding the separator upside down the stop cock is gently opened to permit the pressure inside the separator to be reduced, or else the stopper might be blown out. After shaking once or twice the separator is allowed to rest when it will be found that the liquids separate into two layers, the upper one consisting of the Ether in which is now dissolved the fat or oil which was liberated by the acid, the lower layer is an aqueous solution of Sodium or Potassium Chloride or Sulphate depending upon whether the soap had been split up with Hydrochloric or Sulphuric Acids and whether it has been made with Potash or Soda. The former is used for the production of soft and the latter for hard soaps. This aqueous solution is now run into another separator and again extracted with Ether in order to make sure that all the fat or oil has been dissolved. In the case of Olive Oil and other soaps containing a high percentage of fatty acids present it is advisable to extract with Ether three times. The aqueous layer is now run off by means of the stop cock, the two etheral solutions are poured into a previously weighed wide mouthed flask of 4 oz. capacity and the Ether evaporated off by placing the flask over a beaker of warm water the flask being connected to

a small Soxhlet tube and condenser whereby the Ether condenses and is collected in the Soxhlet and may be used over again.

The residue now left in the flask, will of course consist of the oil or fat used in the manufacture of the substance. Usually a small quantity of water is left mixed with the oil after the Ether has been evaporated off, due usually to imperfect separation. This may be gotten rid of by the addition of 5 c.c. of absolute Alcohol the flask being placed on a hot air oven when in the course of an hour or two the Alcohol will have evaporated carrying the water with it. The flask is allowed to cool, and is then weighed, and knowing the weight of oil or soap taken in the first place it becomes an easy matter to calculate the percentage of oil or fat present. Thus 9.5556 grams of a soluble oil were taken and tested as I have described, the Castor Oil left weighing 2.4272 grams, therefore $2.4272 \times 100 - 9.5556 = 25.4\%$ Castor Oil was present in the sample.

The soluble oils used for softening purposes in finishing should contain at least 25% Castor Oil, Sulphated or Olein Oils used chiefly in Turkey Red dyeing and for mordant purposes not less than 50% Castor Oil. This should always be of good quality of very light yellow color, and free from any rancid smell, as nothing is more objectionable than the use of poor or low quality oils, particularly in finishing; because if such an oil has been used the goods will most likely when they have been stored in the warehouse for a short time, develop a nasty oily rancid smell. The writer knows of a case in which the goods began to smell so evilly after they had been warehoused a short time that they were all returned and had to be refinished, a considerable loss being caused to the finishers. If, as is sometimes necessary, the percentage of alkali used in manufacturing the oil is required it may be quickly estimated by taking 6 or 7 grams of the oil, washing it out of the weighing tube with hot water into a porcelain basin (a 16 oz. Royal evaporating basin will do) and titrating with normal Sulphuric Acid each cc. of which corresponds to .031 grams of Sodium Oxide or .040 grams of Sodium Hydrate. Thus 8.5294 grams of Soluble Oil were titrated and took 6.4 cc. of normal acid, therefore $.031 \times 6.4 = .1984 \times 100 = 8.5294 = 3.04\%$ Sodium Oxide.

Analysis of Soaps.

We next turn to the examination of soaps. Here we have usually three things to determine: (1) the total percentage of fatty acids present; (2) the total percentage of alkali present; (3) the total percentage of water present. If the soap is in paste form, as in the case of soft soaps or bleaching pastes, a good average sample is taken from the barrel, or if it is in the form of

Among Those Present

On account of lack of space we were obliged to omit last week the list of new members, most of whom were present at the Greenville meeting.

New Members Southern Textile Association.

Greenville Meeting, July 1, 1911.
 Arnold, L. L., Editor Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Adkins, A. B., Overseer Weaving, Easley, S. C.
 Abercrombie, J. T., Supt., Pickens, S. C.
 Bean, G. Enos, Supt., Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Pennefield, W. J., Carding and Spinning, Edgefield, S. C.
 Burgiss, J. F., Carding, Calhoun Falls, S. C.
 Boggs, Leroy, Electrician, Alice Mill, Easley, S. C.
 Blount, H. L., Master Mechanic, Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.
 Ballou, Harry D., Gen. Man., Macrod Fibar Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
 Burdett, I. M., Engineer, Ottaray Mill, Union, S. C.
 Bobo, W. C., Supt., Greer Mfg. Co., Greer, S. C.
 Bennett, T. M., Purchasing Atg., Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Bobo, J. L., Weaving, Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Barnett, A. R., Asst. Spinner, Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Bagwell, D. T., supt., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Bennett, T. A., Spinning, Maple Croft Mill, Liberty, S. C.
 Bevill, S. H., Overseer, Whitmire, S. C.
 Cheeseman, J. E., Mgr. Empire Duplex Gin Co., New York, N. Y.
 Cleveland, W. F., Asst. Supt. Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Casey, O. R., Weaving, Inman, S. C.
 Coggins, M. M., Spinning, Simpsonville, S. C.
 Chandler, L. L., Spinning, Arlington, S. C.
 Callahan, A. B., Paymaster, Brogdon Mill, Anderson, S. C.
 Collins, R. C., Spinning, Fountain Inn, S. C.
 Cobb, F. Gordon, Supt., Inman, S. C.
 Gogswell, F. J., Salesman, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Collins, T. C., Spinning, Jackson Mill, Iva, S. C.
 Castleberry, W. P., Spinning, Calhoun Falls, S. C.
 Cheswell, W. E., Sou. Representative, Sterling Ring Trav. Co., Westminster, S. C.
 Carter, A. B., Rep. Victor Ring Trav. Co., Athens, Ga.
 Chaney, G. W., Weaving and Cloth Room, Maplecroft, Liberty, S. C.
 Cleveland, C. L., Spinning, Pickens, S. C.
 Dillard, S. A., Weaving, Westminster, S. C.
 Davis, W. F., Weaving, Calhoun, S. C.
 Rudisill, G. A., Supt., Indian Creek Mill, Lincolnton, N. C.
 Doggett, G. L., Cloth Room, Piedmont, S. C.
 Dye, J. M., Master Mechanic, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Emory, J. H., Carding, Globe Mill, Gaffney, S. C.
 Emmons, H. G., Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass.
 Escott, A. E., Editor Mills News, Charlotte, N. C.
 Fales, Harrie L., Dary Ring Trav. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Fairbanks, G. H., Supt., Jonesville, S. C.
 Fairbanks, E. A., with Providence Dry Salters Co., Providence, R. I.
 Floyd, G. T., Rep. Cotton, Thomas-
 ton, Ga.
 Greer, Jas. A., Supt., Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.
 Griffith, C. F., Weaving, Conestee Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Guion, B. S., with Alexander & Garsed, Charlotte, N. C.
 Grubbs, Jas. R., Supt., Williamston, S. C.
 Gossett, E. B., Weaving, Williams-
 ton, S. C.
 Gribble, L. D., Supt., Monarch Mill, Dallas, N. C.
 Gardner, R. F., Carding, Cora Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Gossett, E. C., Weaving, Greenville, S. C.
 Gibson, J. H., Spinning, Newry, S. C.
 Gibson, W. H., Designer, Alice Mill, Easley, S. C.
 Haas Dr. Jos. C., with E. F. Hough-
 ton Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hesseldine, Wm., Weaving, Sykes-
 ville, Md.
 Hobson, Chas. E., Spinning, Brogdon, Anderson, S. C.
 Hall, M. H., Asst. Carding, Ottaray, Union, S. C.
 Howard, M. W., with Lockwood, Greene & Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Hopper, E. W., Spinning, Aragon, Rock Hill, S. C.
 Hutchings, John T., Engineer, Pick-
 ens, S. C.
 Iler, Alonzo, with Wattles Sizing Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Inglesby, T. S., Sec. and Treas. Car-
 olina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Jenkins, J. H., Carding & Spinning, Gray Mill, Woodruff, S. C.
 Jones, G. H., Weaving, Monaghan, Greenville, S. C.
 Johnson, J. B., Weaving, Simpson-
 ville, S. C.
 Johnson, J. B., Weaving, Simpson-
 ville, S. C.
 Jones, J. V., Spinning, Ottaray, Union, S. C.
 Jewell, J. L., Spinning, Piedmont, S. C.
 Johnson, J. R., Cloth Room, Honea Path, S. C.
 Judge, J. P., with Gen. Electric Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Keever, A. F., with Keever Bros. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Long, W. H., Carding, Simpsonville, S. C.
 Lewis, E. J., Chief Engineer, Honea Path, S. C.
 Lee, Chas., Gen. Secy., Woodside Y. M. C. A., Greenville, S. C.
 Morton, D. G., President, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Moody, Chas. P., with J. H. Mayes, Charlotte, N. C.
 Madden, J. H., Jr., Outside Overseer, Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.
 Melton, G. S., Master Mechanic,

Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Maddox, J. L., Carding, Ottaray, Un-
 ion, S. C.
 Murray, J. D., with Lockwood, Greene Co., Greenville, S. C.
 McKenzie, G. W., Carding, Aragon, Rock Hill, S. C.
 McFalls, John A., Supt., Anna Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 McGregor, J. T., Supt., Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.
 McMurray, G. A., Vice Pres., Na-
 tional Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 McDonald, R. E., Asst. Supt., Brogdon Mill, Anderson, S. C.
 McCracken, S. L., Spinning, Gren-
 del, Greenwood, S. C.
 Norris, Jas. A., Spinning, Fulton B. & C. Mill, Atlanta, Ga.
 Odom, B. P., Carding, Carolina Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Orr, C. S., Cloth Room, Carolina Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Odell, R. F., Weaving, Ware Shoals, S. C.
 Pennington, H., Weaving, White Oak Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
 Patterson, W. M., Weaving, Caro-
 lina Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Parker, A. E., Manufacturer Sizing Compound, Pelzer, S. C.
 Pool, D. F., Designing, Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Power, S. R., Weaving, Franklin Mill, Greer, S. C.
 Pollard, A. H., Cloth Room, Simpsonville, S. C.
 Picklesheimer, J. L., Carding, Pied-
 mont, S. C.
 Price, J. F., Cloth Room, Caroleen, N. C.
 Roberts, B. C., Carding, Harmony Grove Mill, Commerce, Ga.
 Smith, P. M., Orr Mill, Anderson, S. C.
 Smith, N. E., Supt., Easley Cotton Mill, Easley, S. C.
 Saunders, M., Spinning, Whitney, S. C.
 Sorrells, J. A., Carding, New Hol-
 land, Ga.
 Taylor, Fred, Asst. Prof. Carding — Spinning, Clemson College, S. C.
 Touchstone, S. G., Carding, Fulton B. & C. Mill, Atlanta, Ga.
 Telford, J. A., Master Mechanic, Alice Mill, Easley, S. C.
 Terryberry, E. M., Rep. Steel Heddle Mfgs., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Tarrant, C. J., Supt., Central, S. C.
 Thompson, C. P., Supt., Trion, Ga.
 Tippett, G. H., Weaving, Pelzer, S. C.
 Tidwell, F. M., Spinning, Drayton, S. C.
 Upchurch, C. L., Spinning, Shelby, N. C.
 Vreeland, H., Keever Bros. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Whitmire, C. M., Cloth Room, Newry, S. C.
 White, C. C., Spinning, Conestee, Greenville, S. C.
 Williams, W. B., Weaving, Am. Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Wilson, J. R., Supt., Camperdown, Greenville, S. C.
 Wallace, C. N., Weaving, Dunean Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Williams, T. F., Master Mechanic, Carolina Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Wilson, E. L., Carding, Conestee, Greenville, S. C.

Williams, J. Merrimon, Trav. Rep. Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Weir, S. B., Spinning, Canton, Ga.
 Whisenant F. H., Spinning, Elk Mill, Dalton, Ga.
 Witman, L. S., Agt. Mill Mach., Macon, Ga.

Cotton Manufacturing Statistics.

Continued from Page 3.
 stated, represent the entire quantity manufactured in the country, as establishments engaged exclusively in the production of these goods. Batting and wadding manufactured in cotton mills during the census year amounted to 10,626,000 pounds, valued at \$1,472,000, while cotton waste not used for further manufacture by the establishments producing it amounted to 309,298,000 pounds, valued at \$10,834,000. All other products amounted to \$14,557,000.

A table was presented showing the number of establishments and quantity and cost of principal materials used during the years 1909, 1910 and 1899.

Alabama Expects Record Crop.

Reports from practically every county in Alabama indicate that the prospects for a big cotton crop this season were never so flattering. With one more good general rain the crop, for the most part, will be considered made and unless a serious blight should come, a thing altogether unexpected, more cotton will be made this fall than ever before in the history of the state.

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, July 7.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, July 7, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts . . .	8,685	22,084
Overland to mills and Canada . . .	5,961	10,555
Southern mill tak- ings (estimated) . . .	20,000	10,000
Loss of stock at in- terior towns . . .	10,277	24,000

Brought into sight
for the week . . .

24,419 17,641

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts . . .	8,471,567	7,202,515
Overland to mills and Canada . . .	937,994	824,012
Southern mill tak- ings (estimated) . . .	2,150,000	2,100,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1st . . .	62,403	42,548

Brought into sight
thus far for sea-
son

11,621,964 10,169,075

Ten thousand four hundred and
fifty-one bales added to receipts
for the season.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK
Managing Editor

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THURSDAY, July 13

Opening, Mixing and Picking.

The book, containing the articles contributed to the recent contest on "Opening, Mixing and Picking," has been printed and is now ready for distribution.

This book contains thirty-four articles giving the ideas of practical men relative to the best methods of opening, mixing and picking cotton in order to get strong and smooth yarn.

The book consists of fifty-three pages and, while some of the articles are crude and all of them do not bring out valuable ideas, we believe it contains the best information that can be obtained upon this important subject.

This discussion has caused many mills to wake up and pay more attention to the preparatory processes.

The price of the book, "Opening, Mixing and Picking," is fifty cents, but any one who has paid for a year's subscription to the Southern Textile Bulletin can obtain one copy by sending six cents in stamps to pay for mailing.

The Cost of the Fly.

In this issue we are publishing an article relative to the fly which is now said by scientists to be the most dangerous animal in the world.

While this is not strictly a textile subject it is one that should be of vital interest to every one in the industry because it affects the health and thereby the earning capacity of the mill people.

Some one has said that an overseer's idea of paradise is a place where nobody is reported sick and we all know the troubles of the early morning hour when word is received from many operatives that they are sick today and the village must be scoured for someone to take their places.

If it is at a time when operatives are scarce the machinery may remain idle all day and even under good conditions some time is lost and the day is well advanced before the overseer can give his full attention to operating the machinery.

Then there is always the operatives who are half sick and whose work drags and is badly done and yet who can not afford to lose the

time.

If an accurate record could be kept of the loss of production and inferior work due to sickness of operatives, the course of a year, it would be found to have a serious effect upon the financial results obtained from the mill.

A great deal of attention has been paid recently by medical authorities to problem of the fly and its methods of spreading disease and their investigations have shown that a large per cent of the ordinary diseases and especially those that prevail among mill operatives can be traced directly to the ordinary house fly.

The article which we are publishing this week should be carefully read as it gives most valuable information relative to the habits of the flies and the best methods of destroying them or preventing their breeding.

The study of the health problem has been a feature in the welfare work of many mills and already this question of the deadly fly has received much attention but there are many small mills that have no organized welfare work and these need to study this problem and to adopt methods of village sanitation that will decrease the number of flies and greatly improve the general health of the operatives.

The prevention of flies is work that requires co-operation and organized work but is also one that will pay large dividends to the mill for the money and labor expended.

An improvement in the cotton manufacturing industry will undoubtedly appear with the new crop of cotton and when business does boom there will be a scarcity of operatives such as has never been seen before.

If the fly will keep part of the operatives away from the machine it should be banished from the villages and now is a good time to get busy with this problem.

Chinese Enlarging Mills.

A recent meeting of the Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu, China, passed a resolution favoring the erection of cotton yarn and cloth mills, after the example set by Shanghai, to provide a livelihood for the increasing population. The Province of Kiangsu has extensive cotton plantations, which would help in making a success of the venture.

The enterprise seems to hinge on certain heavy taxes levied by the government, which the Assembly has petitioned the viceroy to reduce, in order to help a young industry displace part of the imported cotton goods, which are valued at about \$65,000,000 a year.

Thursday, July 13th, 1911.

Japanese Buying Cotton.

The Mitsui Co., a large cotton manufacturing company of Japan has opened a branch office in Houston, Tex., for the purpose of buying and shipping cotton direct to the Orient. The company's representative, Manager Fukushima, is already in Houston.

Cotton Mill Paper.

The Pacomico is the name of the four-page monthly that is being published by the mills of the Parker Cotton Mill Company, of Greenville, S. C. The first issue of the paper appeared July 1st, and it is a very creditable sheet. The name Pacomico was derived from the first two letters in each word of the Parker Cotton Mill Company. L. P. Hollis is editor and F. M. Burnett associate editor.

Ten Commercial Agents.

A joint resolution has been introduced in the Senate to provide that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor should be authorized to employ 10 commercial cotton agents, to be stationed in foreign lands for the purpose of promoting the foreign commerce of the United States in raw cotton and its manufactured products, no such agent to receive a greater compensation than \$10 per day, the reports to be distributed through the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Cotton Goods in the Philippines.

The receipts of cotton and its manufactures, with a value of \$10,485,051 in 1910, show the largest results of free trade, and the increase of \$3,290,371 was to a great extent made up of American goods. Cotton cloths, which constitute the bulk of these imports as well as of the year's increase, were conspicuously from the United States, and American textiles made up three-sevenths of the \$7,013,250 total under this schedule. In view of the aggregate excess of the average for previous years, while the increase from the United States was attended by only nominal loss in importations from other countries considered as a whole, there is a disposition to construe the increased American total value of these imports being so far an experimental venture in the market that may not be maintained and a heavy overstocking that it will take some time to dispose of. Imports of cotton knit goods aggregated \$1,016,172 in value and came, as in the past, chiefly from Spain and Germany, but the United States and Japan were new contributors of importance. Wearing apparel of cotton, the imports of which reached \$302,326 in value, was largely made up of Government supplies from the United States, and in the yarn and thread trade the American producer figured to some extent, with increasing consignments of thread toward the end of the year.—Consular Reports.

PERSONAL NEWS

Carl Barrington is now grinding cards at Manchester, Ga.

C. E. Willis has accepted the position of loom fixer at Newry, S. C.

T. A. Busbee, of Greenville, S. C., was a Charlotte visitor last week.

A. C. Putnam, of Greenville, S. C., has been visiting at Piedmont, S. C.

T. H. Cromer is now traveling for the Cary Safe Co.

J. H. Garrett, of Selma, Ala., has accepted a position at Canton, Ga.

T. H. Patterson is now fixing looms at Bindale, Ga.

Ed Taylor has moved from Selma, Ala., to Canton, Ga.

J. A. Scott is now fixing looms at the Mineola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.

J. J. West has moved from Gainesville, Ga., to Tucapau, S. C.

Arthur Sauls is now grinding cards at the Manchester Mill, Manchester, Ga.

H. M. Miles has resigned as superintendent of the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mill.

A. H. Wallace has resigned his position as master mechanic at the Mary Louise Mills, Cowpens, S. C.

R. S. Murray, of Burlington, N. C., is starting up new looms at the Mineola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.

Ellis Landreth, of the Valley Creek Mills, Selma, Ala., has accepted a position at Lagrange, Ga.

E. T. McCall, of Calhoun Falls, S. C., has accepted a position with the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

C. C. Adams is now filling the position of machinist at the Unity Cotton Mills, Lagrange, Ga.

John Barclay, of Selma, Ala., has accepted a position at Alabama City, Ala.

T. B. Moore, overseer of spinning at Erwin Mills No. 4, has been visiting at Kannapolis, N. C.

J. F. Spencer, of the Mills Mfg. Co., of Greenville, S. C., has moved to Selma, Ala.

W. B. Belton is now grinding cards at the Edenton, N. C., Cotton Mills.

S. M. Crolley is now overhauling the spinning at the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

Arthur Blackwell, of Clifton, S. C., has been visiting at Lockhart, S. C.

T. C. Wilson, until recently superintendent of the Osage Mill at Bessemer City, N. C., has become superintendent of the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mill.

J. D. Brown, of Pelzer, S. C., has been visiting at the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

John Stone, of Honea Path, S. C., has been visiting at the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. C. Price has resigned as secretary of the Batesville Yarn & Cordage Co., at Batesville, Miss.

H. L. Jay, of the Merrimack Mills, at Huntsville, Ala., has been visiting at Augusta, Ga.

Ben Pennington, of Lanett, Ala., has accepted a position as loom fixer at Lindale, Ga.

D. J. Bolton has resigned his position as superintendent at McColl, S. C., and will engage in the automobile business.

J. A. Statum, of Gutherie, Okla., has accepted the position of carder and spinner at the Wariota Mills, Nashville, Tenn.

C. R. Browder has accepted the position of second hand in cloth room at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

R. L. Hall, of Albemarle, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Knitting Mill at Lenoir City, Tenn.

R. S. Reinhardt, of Lincolnton, N. C., is attending a big Shriner's meeting at Rochester, N. Y., this week.

F. W. Cone, of Asheville, N. C., took charge of the new office which the Cone Export & Commission Co. has opened.

J. D. Lokey, superintendent of the Gainesville, Ga., Cotton Mill has been on a camping party on the Chattahoochee river.

Miss Josie Hughes, of Union, S. C., has accepted the position of stenographer for the Pacolet Mfg. Co., at Trough, S. C.

Miss Georgia Edwards has resigned as stenographer at the Abbeville, S. C., Cotton Mills and accepted a position in Cuba.

T. D. Raiford, of Wesson, Miss., has accepted a position with the finishing department of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

W. L. Dunn has resigned as overseer of weaving at Darlington, S. C., to accept a similar position at Pineville, S. C.

J. M. Cannon, superintendent of the Simpsonville, S. C., Cotton Mill has been visiting at Converse where his father is very ill.

Frank E. Heymer has resigned as superintendent of the Manetta Mills, of Lando, S. C., and will spend several months visiting the textile centers of Europe.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MULES,
LOOMS.

*Superintendents
and Overseers*

MILLS MANUFACTURING CO.

H. G. Smith	Superintendent
W. L. Smith	Carder
A. C. Putnam	Spinner
J. L. Bobo	Weaver
P. R. Scarboro	Cloth Room

MARLBORO COTTON MILL,

Bennettsville, S. C.

B. F. Spears	Superintendent
Wm. Miller	Carder
D. R. Bullock	Spinner
G. M. Dean	Twisting

HOPEDALE MILLS,

Burlington, N. C.

C. H. Phillips	Superintendent
L. B. Dickerson	Carder
A. J. Blackwood	Spinner
A. W. Bell	Master Mechanic

CAMPERDOWN MILLS.

Greenville, S. C.

J. R. Wilson	Superintendent
D. C. Gay	Carder
C. E. Clippard	Spinner
V. C. Lancaster	Weaver
J. B. Melton	Master Mechanic

LAKESIDE MILLS,

Burlington, N. C.

L. A. Thompson	Superintendent
Chas. Leonard	Carder
E. R. Fuquard	Spinner
Will Hughes	Weaver
Sam Shelton	Master Mechanic

MONAGHAN MILLS.

Greenville, S. C.

D. P. Harriman	Superintendent
J. W. McCuen	Carder
W. M. Duffley	Spinner
G. H. Jones	Weaver
C. T. Fallen	Cloth Room
S. B. Rhea	Master Mechanic

AMERICAN SPINNING CO.

Greenville, S. C.

T. A. Sizemore	Superintendent
W. P. Campbell	Carder
John T. Buff	Spinner
W. B. Williams	Weaver
W. C. McAbee	Cloth Room
J. S. Knight	Master Mechanic

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Raleigh, N. C.—The sale of the Neuse River Cotton Mills has been postponed until July 17th.

Dallas, N. C.—It is rumored that the Monarch Cotton Mill will close down indefinitely in a short while.

Clover, S. C.—The Clover Cotton Mill Co., have recently installed four additional Fales & Jenks spinning frames.

Lowell, N. C.—The Lowell Mill No. 2 is running this week to catch up with back orders, the other two have stopped for the week.

St. Louis, Mo.—A company has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, to engage in the manufacture of fish nets.

Terra Alta, W. Va.—The Terra Alta will rebuild their plant which was recently burned, at a loss of \$75,000.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Cone Export & Commission Co., of this city, has opened a branch office in the Maryland Bank Building, Baltimore, in charge of F. W. Cone.

Alta Vista, Va.—The Alta Vista Cotton Mills have reduced their preferred stock from \$150,000 to \$100,000 and increased the common stock from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Wilson, N. C.—The Wilson Cotton Mills are still in the hands of receivers and there is little probability of anything being done before business improves.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Cannon Mills now have their new 8-inch water pipes laid to Buffalo creek and are getting plenty of water and running on full time.

Kernersville, N. C.—W. H. Leak, trading as the Victory Hosiery Mill, was lately adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, assets \$14,000, liabilities \$18,000.

Henderson, N. C.—The Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., of Woonsocket, R. I., are shipping to the Henderson Cotton Mills the roving machinery for the addition to their mill.

Whitmire, S. C.—The Glenn Lowry Mfg. Co., have recently placed an order with the Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I., for their addition of 30,000 spindles.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Vance Cotton Mill has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on its entire stock which was recently increased from \$100,000 to \$130,000. It is proposed to soon double the capacity of this mill by building an additional mill about the size of and adjoining the present building.

Greenville, S. C.—The Westervelt Mill is progressing with the construction of the company's plant, previously detailed. This mill is to make India lawns and linens. J. I. Westervelt is president.

Greenwood, S. C.—The Grendel Mills have placed through J. H. Mayes, Southern Agent, Charlotte, N. C., an order for 2,000 additional Fales & Jenks spinning spindles. These frames will be shipped and installed during the month of August.

Concord, N. C.—New lines of Economy ginghams, placed on the market by the Cannon Mills at eight cents a yard, are moving well for the spring season. The goods are the products of the Gibson Manufacturing Co.

New Orleans, La.—The Potter & Johnston Machine Co. of Pawtucket, R. I., have shipped to the Lane Mills four complete sets of picking machinery. This order was placed through their Southern Agent, J. H. Mayes, Charlotte, N. C.

Concord, N. C.—The Brander Cotton Mills, which has been closed down for about three months, started up the spinning department Tuesday and expects to start the weaving department in a day or two.

Topeka, Kan.—It is stated here that the Western Woolen Mills, which closed down about May 20 last, will open up about July 15 for the making of samples of woolen cloth for fall and winter goods.

Concord, N. C.—The Brander Cotton Mills Corporation's recently noted increase of capital stock from \$65,000 to \$125,000 will not be followed by any enlargements. It was effected for the purpose of paying off bonds and placing the company on a regular stock basis.

Roswell, Ga.—The Laurel Mills property has been sold at public auction for \$31,600, being bid in by Solicitor General Jeff Brook, of Alpharetta. It consists of the Laurel Mills plant and manufacturing interests here. The Laurel Mills Manufacturing Co., were in bankruptcy.

Lowell, N. C.—The Spencer Mountain Cotton Mills will rebuild their electric power house which was recently badly damaged by fire. It is said to be the company's intention to erect more modern buildings and install machinery of a greater capacity than was operated in the old plant. This plant was supplying power for the company's cotton mill and lighting for nearby territory. The mill operates about 5,400 ring spindles and 50 narrow looms on yarn production.

Lenoir, N. C.—The cotton mills in this section of the state are running regularly. At a meeting of the directors of the Hudson Cotton Manufacturing Co., and the Lenoir Cotton Mill, a few days ago a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent was ordered paid the stockholders.

Gaffney, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of Lime-stone Mills was held last week and regular routine business was carried out. The directors declared a regular semi-annual dividend of six per cent.

Columbia, S. C.—The Bosciery mill controversy will be brought to a close Wednesday when the board of directors of the prison, the chairman of the state board of health, Attorney General Lyon, J. M. Graham and the governor confer. The question of abolishing the mill will be left with J. M. Graham, who holds the contract.

Newton, N. C.—The Newton Cotton Mills are making up samples of heavy canton flannel of a weight and grade used by canvas glove manufacturers, same being made on the new looms recently installed. The mills employ but one weaver as yet but as soon as everything is ready about 30 operatives will be employed.

Greenville, S. C.—The Piedmont Bonded Warehouse and Compress company of Greenville, has awarded to the firm of Jamison & Morris the contract for the building of a large cotton warehouse on the property recently purchased by this company from the Marshall estate on the Cedar Lane road near the Monaghan Mill. The cost of the warehouse will be about \$70,000.

Siluria, Ala.—Work is progressing on the addition to the Buck Creek Cotton Mills, which will be ready in a short time for the installation of 10,000 additional spindles. The spinning for this addition will be furnished by the Fales & Jenks Machine Co., of Pawtucket, R. I., and the roving machinery by the Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R. I.

Lexington, N. C.—The Dacotah Cotton Mills are installing a new slasher and some other additional machinery for which contracts were awarded recently. This company which is capitalized at \$150,000, operates about 9,600 ring spindles, 240 narrow looms on the production of colored goods and weaving yarns. The power is furnished by electricity and about 125 operatives are employed.

Greenville, S. C.—Creditors of the Jonesville Manufacturing company met here last week and elected Alfred Moore, of Wellford; T. B. Stackhouse, of Columbia, and J. C.

Watkins, of Greensboro, N. C., as receivers. These gentlemen have been the receivers of the company.

It was decided to sell the property of the company within 30 days in order to pay the debts. The date of the sale will be fixed by the trustees.

The company has two plants, a cotton mill and hosiery mill, and several hundred acres of land. J. J. Littlejohn is president.

Asheville, N. C.—Holding the Octotaro Mills Company of Marlboro county, South Carolina, is insolvent and unable to discharge its indebtedness of several thousand dollars. Judge J. C. Pritchard in the circuit court of the United States here, July 11th, signed an interlocutory decree ordering the sale of the company's property by Receiver William H. Chadburn of Wilmington, and the distribution of the proceeds among the creditors.

The court decreed that Thomas J. Harkins of this city be appointed special master to ascertain and report to the court the names of the creditors and the amounts due them by the defendant company.

Wentworth, N. C.—County Tax Assessor J. V. Price passed on the assessment of ten corporations at Spray and raised the assessments on the ten companies from \$919,290 to \$2,270,185, being an increase of \$1,350,895 from the value given by them to the assistant assessor to the value arrived at by Assessor Price.

It is rumored that the mills, through their attorney, will appear before the equalization board, which meets here Monday next, and make an aggressive fight for a reduction. The assessor maintains that his valuation is very conservative, having valued spindles at \$9 and mill construction at 50 cents a square foot.

Greenville, S. C.—The charter for the Woodside Cotton Mill Company was received last week at the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance from Secretary of State R. M. McCown. The capital stock of the company is \$3,000,000 and the stock is divided into 30,000 shares, valued at \$100 each. The incorporators are Messrs. John T. Woodside, T. Q. Donaldson, B. A. Morgan, E. F. Woodside and J. David Woodside.

The purpose of the corporation is to do a general cotton and mill business, to purchase, build, own and operate cotton mills and other plants for the manufacture of yarn, and other textile products. The petition for charter was filed in the office of the Secretary of State several days ago and the charter was received in the local register's office.

Brevard, N. C.—The Transylvania Cotton Mill, located here, was on

Thursday, July 13th, 1911.

June 28, sold under the hammer, the real estate firm of Cleveland and Williams, of Greenville, S. C., being the purchasers. The price paid was \$22,500.

The mill is practically new, having been organized about two years ago, with a fully paid in capital stock of \$125,000. Various circumstances, it is stated, led to its failure recently, and it was disposed of at public auction, Cleveland & Williams of Greenville, S. C., being the successful bidders.

A member of the firm stated that it was their expectation to enlarge the mill, reorganize it, and put it in operation in the near future. While details of this enlargement have not yet been given out, it is stated that the plant will be changed so as to manufacture fine cloth, instead of yarn, as heretofore. The mill is considered a good investment, owing to its good location, and other circumstances.

Louisville, Ky.—The previously noted bankruptcy proceedings of the Mayfield Woolen Mills Clothing Co., have been closed in the court of R. C. Kinkead, referee in bankruptcy. Trustee H. H. Courtney was discharged and his final report approved. The total receipts during the progress of the proceedings amounted to \$39,876. The liabilities were \$63,391. Three dividends, two of 10 per cent each and one of 31.48 per cent, making a total of 51.48 per cent, were declared. The company was declared bankrupt October 18, 1909. The plant was at Frankfort and Story avenues.

Baltimore, Md.—Pres. Taylor of the United States Consolidated Cotton Duck Co., has offered the Phoenix Mill property, on the Gunpowder River, above Warren, to the city if it should be needed in increasing the water supply. No price was named for the property, nor were any negotiations entered into for its purchase. The mill property has practically been abandoned as an operating concern, no manufacturing having been done there for a long time. Messrs. Freeman and Stearns thought the property would be needed if the city's water supply is to be increased.

Greenville, S. C.—Practically all of the cotton mills of the city began operation again last Monday, after a week or so of idleness. The mills closed down Saturday night of week before last, some of them on the Friday night before, and, with two exceptions, remained closed all of last week for the purpose of curtailment. This was necessary on account of the market conditions of the country.

The mills that were closed down for a part, if not all, of last week are Monaghan, Woodside, Poe, Am-

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Cotton Mill Directory

OF THE SOUTH

PRICE \$1.00

WILL APPEAR AUGUST 1st, 1911

We will on August 1st, 1911, issue the first edition of the COTTON MILL DIRECTORY OF THE SOUTH.

This book will contain the most reliable information relative to Southern Cotton Mills and will contain a number of new features. It will be issued in pocket size . . .

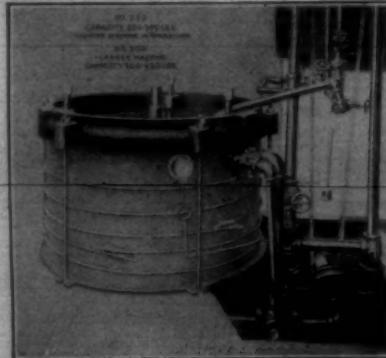
Clark Publishing Co.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

Economical Cotton Dyeing and Bleaching

In the Psarski Dyeing Machine

Saves Labor
Saves Dyes
Saves Drugs
Saves Steam
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Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes

Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. Is not rolled into balls and strings.
BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID. 3½ hours to batch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.
SKEIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangling—Yarns are left Smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.
HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS. It is not Roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

15 to 20 per cent Saving in Drugs

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WILLIAM FIRTH, President

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTIC GEORGIA

erican Spinning Company, Brandon, Carolina, Mills and Camperdown. The Union Bleachery did not close down at all.

The Brandon and Carolina Mills remained closed only for two days out of the week, Monday and Tuesday. All of the other mills remained closed the whole of the week.

The mills took advantage of the season to make the necessary curtailment. All mills give holiday on the Fourth of July every year. As many operatives are off duty, it was thought advisable to lengthen the holiday so as to allow for the necessary cessation of manufacture.

Columbus, Ga.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eagle and Phenix Mills Co., held at the office of the company in this city, at which reports from the various officers were submitted and routine business transacted, the stockholders decided unanimously, after receiving the reports of the last year, to increase the capital of the company from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, effective December 1. Only the shareholders who may be on record at the time the issue is made will be allowed to participate in the increase. The announcement that this concern will increase its capital stock \$250,000 is taken to mean an increase in the output of the mills. It also gives the mills a capital on which to operate equal to any in the South.

A number of other important matters were discussed at the meeting of the stockholders, among them being the decision to hold future annual meetings of the stockholders and directors in January instead of July, as has been the custom. This change in the date of holding the meeting was made on account of the income tax law of the United States.

The stockholders elected the board of directors to serve another year, as follows: E. T. Comer, Millhaven, Ga.; Mark W. Munroe, Quincy, Fla.; Henry Buish, Charleston, S. C.; General Geo. P. Harrison, Opelika, Ala.; John G. Ruge, Apalachicola, Fla.; E. P. Dismukes, G. Gunby Jordan, R. C. Jordan and W. C. Bradley, Columbus; Judge Samuel Adams and J. B. Holst, Savannah. The directors elected the following officers:

G. Gunby Jordan, president; W. C. Bradley, vice president; J. D. Massey, treasurer; E. S. Faber, secretary.

Davidson, N. C.—The Delburg Cotton Mill Co., will install a complete equipment of humidifiers, the order having been placed with John W. Fries, of Winston-Salem.

This plant operates about 3,900 ring spindles, etc., producing hosiery yarns on skeins and cones. The capitalization of the company is \$59,000.

The Cone Picnic

It is the custom for the Messrs. Cone and the other owners of the Proximity, Revolution and White Oak Mills of Greensboro, N. C., to tender their operatives an annual picnic, given July 4th of each year. Of course there are thousands of picnics on the Fourth of July, but few are they that can compare with those given by the Cones and their associates. No pains, no trouble, or expense is spared to make it all that such an affair should be. It is all carefully planned and prepared in every detail. "Let it be bigger and better than ever," were the directions given by Mr. Caesar Cone this year, just previous to his departure for Europe. While he was not present to witness it, his wish was realized in the utmost degree.

Ten thousand hearts were made gladder and happier by the generosity of Mr. Cone and his fellows. With memories of the elaborate picnics of former years still fresh in their minds, the happy people came by the thousands to find that the seemingly impossible had been achieved and that the event this year by far eclipsed anything heretofore attempted.

The first requisite of such an outing is a suitable location. White Oak Park, the scene of the festivities, with its 200 well shaded acres, borders upon the ideal. Could the magnificent oaks tell the story of what they have witnessed it would be an interesting tale. Before the coming of the Messrs. Cone, this park was three miles from town, a country woodland, a pasture with a thick undergrowth beneath the large trees.

First one mill, then another finally a third, the largest denim mill in the world, have been built until the cottages of the mill hands stretch from the city to the ancient forest.

With the coming of the third mill this splendid grove of 200 acres has been made the playground for the villagers. The undergrowth has been cut away, deep wells have been sunk through the granite rock below; a mile of pipe lines convey the crystal water to scores of fountains, where the people can drink of nature's best and purest liquid. One could not imagine a prettier or more delightful spot at which the operatives could gather. For this year's picnic scores of refreshment stands and booths were erected in the park and to cover these \$500 worth of denims were used, these goods being the chief products of these mills, which manufacture about half of the world's supply.

At an early hour in the morning the crowd began to gather. At the same time many wagons and drays were conveying to the grove the edibles for the day's consumption. The hauling of the large quantities of food that had been provided was in itself no small item. The park is in easy walking distance of the White Oak village and the other mill villages are connected with the picnicing grounds by

electric line. People kept pouring in from early in the morning until dinner time—men, women and children—by twos and threes, by families, by bunches, by carloads. Such a crowd! And still they kept coming. A conservative estimate of the crowd would be 9,000 people, but including those who came from the country and city proper, there must have been considerably more than 10,000.

The day's exercises began at 9:30 o'clock with a concert by the Union Textile band, composed of people residing in the mill villages, of which Prof. J. W. Dilworth is director. This program was well arranged and was thoroughly enjoyed.

At the conclusion of the band concert there was a feast of vocal music for the lovers of the old-time songs, given by the members of the choir of the Proximity Baptist church.

At 11 o'clock the crowd assembled around the grandstand, which was highly decorated in national colors. Here the exercises were presided over by Mr. A. C. Holt. The invocation was offered by Rev. S. E. Richardson, after which short speeches were made by the mill owners and superintendents. All of them spoke in a hopeful strain, and every word spoken showed the good relationship that exists between the employer and employee. The past year has been a hard one on mill men, but this did not deter the owners from giving the annual picnic to the employees, at an expense of thousands of dollars, even though this amount could have been used in helping to bear losses. Both the owners and operatives gave evidence that they appreciated each other.

Those who made short talks to the men and women assembled were Messrs. Julius and Bernard Cone, H. and E. Sternberger, J. E. Hardin, R. G. Campbell, James Bangle, Thomas Gardner and George P. Stone. All were happily worded and interesting short speeches—all were friendly, all predicted better things in the mill business in the months that are just ahead.

A letter was read from Mr. Caesar Cone just before the speech-making began. This letter was written by Mr. Cone in mid-ocean June 13 and addressed to "my friends." The applause with which the letter was received showed more plainly than words the esteem in which Mr. Cone is held by his employees. The letter contained greetings and tidings of good cheer for the large crowd.

In the afternoon there were some races, for which small prizes were offered. From 3 to 4 o'clock a vaudeville performance was given by local talent, which afforded a great deal of amusement.

The great event of the day was the dinner. This year it was served in baskets. The name of every family that had a representative in the mill was taken and a basket provided for the family. From 4 to 3 o'clock these baskets were given out as

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For catalogue and other information, address

THOMAS NELSON, West Raleigh, N. C.

called for in exchange for cards that boon companions. Both enjoyed the had been previously furnished. Each occasion. If there be a depression in of these baskets contained a bountiful supply of the following things: Boiled ham, frankfurters, sweet pickles, sour pickles, cream cheese, Uneedas, tomatoes, sliced pineapples, bananas, oranges, peaches, ice cream, fancy cakes, etc. In addition to this watermelons, cantaloupes, ice cream, cake, confections and lemonade were served from the booths throughout the day.

As indicating the magnitude of the affair the following enumeration of articles purchased and the quantities of each is given: 500 gallons ice cream, assorted flavors; 20,000 fresh eggs; 10,000 smoked frankfurters; 5,000 bags peanuts, 1,000 fancy watermelons to weight 35,000 pounds; 1,000 pounds confectionery; 100 crates peaches; 100 crates tomatoes, one carload of pineapples sliced and covered with 1,000 pounds of sugar; 5,000 lemons and 4,000 pounds of sugar to sweeten them; 5,000 ears corn, 5,000 buns and 50 gallons sweet milk for the babies and small children.

Jones, a rather timid man, was visiting an insane asylum. On leaving the grounds he noticed that one of the inmates was following him. Jones became panic stricken and fled wildly, the insane man in hot pursuit. After covering about a mile, Jones became exhausted and fell to the ground. He watched with terror, the approach of the lunatic. The latter grinned giddily, touched Jones on the shoulder and said, "Tag, you're it!"

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The past week in cotton yarns has been one of the dullest ever known.

Semi-annual stock taking is the order and few of the manufacturers care to increase their holdings of yarn at this time. Deliveries on old contracts fell off to some extent as many manufacturers requested dealers to hold up while the mills are closed.

The bulk of the business done in

The bulk of the business done in knitting yarns. There was some business for fall deliveries put through, ranging from 18s to 26s.

Weavers are not in pressing need of yarn and this buying during the week was very small. Very few of them have orders for goods for deliveries very far ahead. The orders they are receiving are hand-to-mouth and they consider it too risky to anticipate their future needs in the yarn market.

The carpet trade is not as active as it was two months ago but manufacturers are buying small quantities when the price is interesting

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	21	—
10s	21	—
12s	21	1-2
14s	22	—
16s	22	—
20s	22	1-2
26s	24	—
30s	25	1-2-26

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	21	—
10s	21	1-2
12s	21	1-2-22
14s	22	—
16s	22	—22 1-2
20s	23	—
24s	24	—
26s	24	1-2
30s	25	1-2-26
40s	29	1-2-30
50s	36	—36 1-2
60s	43	—

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	21	—
8-4 slack	21	1-2
9-4 slack	21	1-2-22

Southern Single Warps:

8s	21	—
10s	21	1-2
12s	22	—
14s	22	—22 1-2
16s	22	1-2-23
20s	22	1-2
24s	24	—
30s	25	1-2
36s	28	—
40s	30	1-2-31

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21	—
10s	21	1-2
12s	22	—
14s	22	1-2
16s	22	1-2-23
20s	23	—23 1-2
24s	24	1-2
26s	24	1-2-25
30s	25	1-2-26
50s	36	—36 1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

8s	21	—
10s	21	1-2
12s	22	—
14s	22	1-2
16s	22	—23 1-2
20s	23	—23 1-2
24s	24	—24 1-2-25
26s	25	1-2
30s	26	—
40s	30	—

Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	25	—25 1-2
24s	26	1-2
26s	27	—
30s	30	—
36s	32	—
40s	33	—
50s	39	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:

20s	26	—
24s	26	1-2
26s	27	—
30s	30	—30 1-2
36s	32	1-2-33
40s	34	—34 1-2
50s	39	—
60s	45	—46

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	30	—30 1-2
24s	33	—
30s	37	—
40s	42	—43
50s	49	—50
60s	59	—60

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	—30
24s	32	—
30s	36	—38
40s	41	—42
50s	48	—50
60s	56	—60
70s	67	—70
80s	74	—75

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North Carolina Mill Stocks.

Bid. Asked

Arlington	140
Atherton	80
Avon	98
Bloomfield	110
Brookside	105
Brown Mfg. Co.	125
Cannon	125
Cabarrus	125
Chadwick-Hoskins	95
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100
Clara	110
Cliffside	200
Cera	135
Dresden	136
Dilling	—
Efird	125
Elmira, pfd.	100
Erwin, pfd.	100
Florence	126
Flint	116
Gaston	90
Gibson	70
Highland Park	200
Highland Park, pfd.	101
Henrietta	170
Imperial	101
Kesler	125
Linden	—
Loray, pfd.	90
Lowell	200
Lumberton	251
Mooresville	125
Modena	90
Nokomis, N. C.	200
Ozark	110
Patterson	110
Raleigh	100
Roanoke Mills	140
Salisbury	136
Statesville Cot. Mills	96
Trenton, N. C.	—
Tuscarora	110
Washington, pfd.	100
Washington	30
Wiscasset	103
Woodlawn	100
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	162 1/4
Pickens Cotton Mills	92
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	162 1/2
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	115
Riverside Mills	25
Saxon Mills	127 1/4
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60
Spartan Mills	125
Toxaway Mills	72
Tucapau Mills	260
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	50
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd.	15
Victor Mfg. Co.	190
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co.	95
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100
Watts Mills	95
Whitney Mfg. Co.	120
Williamston Mills	120
Woodruff Cotton Mills	145
Woodside Mills	83

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Overseer Severely Cut.

C. F. McCall, an overseer of spinning, Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C., and ex-President of the Southern Textile Association, was seriously and probably fatally cut about the body and face early Monday morning by E. F. Pittman. There were few persons in the room when the cutting took place and Pittman had cut McCall in thirteen different places about his face and body before he could be stopped. Pittman was arrested a few minutes after the difficulty and placed in the county jail.

From what could be learned of the affair it seems that Pittman was dissatisfied with the salary his wife was receiving, and about 6:30 that morning he went to Mr. McCall's room in the mill with a large pocket knife concealed in his coat sleeve, and began to abuse Mr. McCall. When Mr. McCall attempted to resent the insults of Pittman the latter quickly drew his knife and began cutting him, and as there were no men in the room at the time of the trouble Pittman had cut Mr. McCall in thirteen places about the body and face before he could be stopped.

Probably the most serious wound that Mr. McCall received was in his back. When he was carried to a physician it was found that he was seriously and probably fatally cut, and it is feared that the wounds will prove fatal.

The physician who dressed the wounds of Mr. McCall issued a certificate in which he advised the county officials to not permit Pittman to give bond as Mr. McCall was in a dangerous condition and to hold the prisoner until there was some change in the patient's condition.

Immediately after the cutting affair Pittman went to his home where he remained until arrested by Deputy Sheriff at the mill. When arrested by the officer Pittman still held the large pocket knife in his hand that he had cut Mr. McCall with. Pittman was brought to the city and lodged in the county jail.

Mr. McCall has been connected with the Brandon Mill for a number of years during which time he has made many friends in the textile world as well as throughout this community, who are grieved to learn of his serious condition.

The latest report states that Mr. McCall is resting well and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

It is reported that the Brandon Mill has employed an attorney to prosecute Pittman.

Georgia Legislature.

The convening of the General Assembly of Georgia has caused renewed efforts to have enacted a compulsory education bill, which if passed as framed will greatly affect the cotton mills and other manufacturing plants employing child labor in this State. The mill operators are said to be worried over the pending legislation and it is not unlikely that they will strongly oppose such legislation when the bill comes up for consideration.

Stewart Killed by Butler.

The coroner's jury last Monday at Greenville, N. C., held that Lester Bryant shot and killed Chas. Stewart Sunday morning. Both men were of the Poe Mill village and a quarrel took place between them on the road leading from Monaghan to Greenville, resulting in the death of Stewart. Witnesses testified that they saw the men meet and quarrel and later heard shots, one witness said he saw Bryant fire at Stewart's feet and then shoot him in the chest. Bryant is now in jail.

Additional Parker Mills.

The Parker Mills Company, of Greenville, S. C., will hold a stockholders meeting of July 20th to consider an increase of capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

It is reported that the following mills will be added to those at present held by the company:

Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro; Wylie Mills, Chester; Conestee Mills, Reedy River; Pine Creek Mills, Canaden; Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C.; Walhalla Mills, Walhalla.

Machinery for materially increasing the Greer Mfg. Co., has been ordered and it is reported that the Beaver Dam Mills at Edgefield and the Capital City Mills at Columbia will also be largely increased.

July 4th Picnic at Drayton Mills.

There were over 2,000 people gathered to have a good time at Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. Converse Brass Band furnished the music. The features of the day were a base ball game between the Fats and Leans, which was won by the Fats, score 7 to 4; a wheel barrow race by four boys, prize \$1.50, won by Walter Murray; foot race by twelve boys, prize \$1.00, won by Alden Rhymer; sack race by six boys, prize \$1.00, won by George Gray; tub race in Mill pond, prize \$1.00, won by Chas. Belcher; foot race by four girls, prize \$1.00, won by Helen Wood; breaking a jug while hanging from a limb blindfolded, prize \$1.00, won by Belle Shipman; Hobble Skirt race by six girls, prize \$2.50 gold piece, for the winner and an auto ride for the six girls, won by Hattie Shipman; climbing the greasy pole for \$5.00 prize, won by Master James Duncan (after trying all day); catching the greasy pig was participated in by about all the men and boys present, and was finally captured by Hon. John Wilson of Drayton, who now owns the pig. At 1 p. m. dinner was served to the multitude. The cold drink stand, where you could also secure watermelons and ice cream, did a flourishing business. No intoxicating liquors were allowed on the ground. At 3 p. m. Gov. Cole L. Blease arrived from Cowpens and addressed the crowd, he was followed by Congressman Joe Johnson and Representative Osborne, both of Spartanburg, after which there was a ball game between the Saxon and Drayton Mills teams, which was won by Drayton after eleven very exciting innings by the score of 1 to 0. After the

game there was a straw ride for the young people. Everybody enjoyed themselves and it was a good natural but tired crowd that dispersed to their homes.

Serious Cutting Affair.

A serious cutting scrape occurred at Concord, N. C., last week at the Cannon Mill No. 3 between Frank Herron and Jim Trull. The two work at the mill, Herron being a small boy about 18 years of age and Trull about grown. From information gathered from those present when the cutting took place, Trull had been nagging at the smaller boy for some time and while they were abusing each other in a verbal confab, Herron stuck a knife in Trull's side, making a deep and ugly wound, and the chances are that it will prove fatal. The matter was not reported to police headquarters until some time after it occurred and in the meantime Herron had made his escape. Trull's condition is critical, the wound being so wide and deep that his intestines protruded through the incision, and the chances of his recovery are slim. The police think they are on a good trail of Herron and he will probably be arrested soon.

Care of Machinery.

Mill machinery is often badly neglected. In order to keep machinery at its highest productive efficiency, it must receive proper care.

The life of the machinery is the life of the plant, because, if the machinery is neglected, its highest productive efficiency is affected. This lessens the production and earnings.

The machinery when new represents a large amount of capital, but what is it worth after years of neglect?

There are mills running to-day with a 20-year old equipment that is in much better shape than that in some mills only half as old. Some cards, fly frames and other machines have found their way to the scrap heap after running only from ten to fifteen years.

Some men in charge of machinery conceive the idea that if the machines are well oiled, every thing is right, and that their duty is fulfilled. Consider for a moment the cause of horse-head and gear breaking on fly frames. These machines are affected quickly by neglect.

Machinery must withstand considerable vibration. Nuts and bolts will at times work loose. If the bolt which holds the horse-head jaw becomes loose, the horse-head is given an oscillating movement. This causes the teeth of the carriers gear in the horse-head and those of the back bobbin shaft gear to be worn unevenly. If the machine is allowed to run in this condition for any length of time, these two gears are weakened and soon become broken.

Every part of a machine should be examined when it is oiled. An oiler has plenty of time to make this examination, but as a rule, does not think of doing it. This is a small detail, but a systematic in-

Thursday, July 13th, 1911.

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spection of machinery followed up by a practical repair man is a paying proposition. Wool & Cotton Reporter.

German Exports of Cotton Goods.

The turnover of German cotton goods in foreign markets is steadily increasing. The exports in cotton fabrics amounted to 33,146,822 pounds for the first three months in 1911, being an increase over the corresponding period in 1910 of 7.3 per cent. Comparisons with the first quarters of previous years follow: In 1907, 19,078,308 pounds; 1908, 28,888,416 pounds; 1909, 27,212,657 pounds; 1910, 30,891,279 pounds; 1911, 33,146,822 pounds.

The most important increase is in colored, printed and bright woven cotton stuffs, which aggregated 15,194,244 pounds for the first quarter of 1911 against 13,525,441 pounds for the similar quarter of 1910. The value of this export amounted in the 1911 period to \$7,596,960, compared with \$6,592,600 for the first quarter of 1910. Of these goods, 2,356,853 pounds were this year exported to England, as compared with 2,176,335 pounds for the like quarter of 1910 and 1,732,248 pounds for 1908 (all largely for re-export).

To British South Africa were exported 753,228 pounds for 1911 and 709,348 pounds for 1910; to Argentina, 231,683 pounds in 1911 and 926,761 pounds in 1910; to Brazil, 989,973 pounds in 1911 and 542,871 pounds in 1910; and to Australia, 237,037 pounds in 1911 and 246,739 pounds in 1910.

The exports from Germany of cotton laces, cotton velvet and plumes, together with stockings and underclothes, has greatly increased.—Consular Reports.

Coronation Pamphlet.

Birch Bros., of Somerville, Mass., have issued a very handsome pamphlet with coronation scenes, entitled "The Crowning of the King."

They will be glad to send this pamphlet free of charge to anyone who writes them and mentions that they saw this notice in the Southern Textile Bulletin.

HANNAH PICKETT MILL.

Rockingham, N. C.

W. B. Cole,	Superintendent
J. L. Hope,	Carder
V. McCombs,	Spinner
W. C. Rowland,	Weaver
John W. Wilson,	Cloth Room
Brown,	Cloth Room

Oils and Soaps in Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing.

Continued from page 6

bars, as in the case of Olive Oil and most hard soaps, a piece is cut out of the middle of a bar and sufficient taken to do for the full analysis of the soap. From 5 to 10 grams are then weighed out, dissolved in a small beaker with hot water, the soap solution introduced into a separator by means of a funnel as previously described. The beaker and funnel being well rinsed with water to ensure that there may be no loss of soap, the extraction of the fat is then proceeded with in a precisely similar manner to that of the Castor Oil in a soluble or Oleine Oil.

An alternative method is that known as the wax cake method, and with due care yields reliable results and has the advantage of being easier in manipulation than the Ether extraction method before described. It is only applicable, however to soaps, the fatty acids of which set hard; it is no use for oils. From 10 to 15 grams of the soap is weighed out and dissolved in hot water in a porcelain dish, dilute Sulphuric Acid is next added till all the fatty acids are liberated, the addition of a few cc. of Methyl Orange telling when this has taken place. A weighed quantity (usually double the weight of soap taken) of pure Paraffin Wax is now added and the whole thoroughly well stirred and then allowed to get quite cold. The solid cake of wax and fat may be then lifted out, the underside gently washed in water and the cake dried between blotting paper and weighed. The increase in weight is due to the liberated fat of the soap having solidified along with the paraffin Wax. The following is an example of this quick and simple method of analysis: 9.6897 grams of a bleaching paste were treated with acid and 17.3786 grams wax added. When cold the wax weighed 18.4975 grams—increase in weight equals 1.1189 grams. Therefore, $1.1189 \times 100 - 9.6897 = 11.54\%$ fat present.

The estimation of the total percentage of alkali is next made by dissolving a weighed quantity of the soap in water and titrating with normal acid, each cc. of which equals .031 grams of Soda Oxide and .0561 grams of Potassium Oxide. The alkali in a soap is calculated out to the one or the other according to whether it is a soda or Potash soap under analysis. The percentage of water is next found by drying a weighed quantity of the soap (cut in thin shaves) on a watch glass in the hot air oven until no further loss in weight takes place. For a soft soap, or soap containing much water and likely to liquify, a small basin with a piece of glass stirring-rod should be used. Thus a basin and rod weighed 30.5278 grams, with the soap it weighed 51.8015 grams, therefore, the weight of soap taken equals 21.2737 grams. After drying, the basin and residue weighed 33.1603 grams. This subtracted from 51.8015 grams equals 18.6412 grams of water lost. Therefore,



Prize Winner.

The magnificent float of the Newberry Cotton Mills, which took first prize in the merchants, parade and trades display during Chautauqua week at Newberry, S. C., is shown above. This float was representative of the development of the cotton mill industry, having the old spinning wheel and the machinery of the latest pattern now in use, in operation on the float. On the float are shown Misses Mabel Reynolds, Mary Hardeman, Lessie Bouknight, Marie Evans, Grace Thomas and J. G. Carroll, the driver. There were 35 floats in the parade.

$18.6412 \times 100 - 21.2737 = 87.62\%$ water stearine, a little alkali and a lot of water. Below, I give four analysis of different finishes, and when one looks at the percentage of water in Nos. 1 and 2, one is surprised that people are found who are willing to pay chiefly for water, especially when, in many cases, the purchaser is directed to add these already dilute products to his starch mixings, so that the small percentage of fat is made still smaller, and for all the use it is it might be left out altogether.

We have now determined the total percentage of fatty acids, of alkali and water. These should total up to within 5% of 100%. There may be a trifling loss, but if it does not exceed say 8% it may be put down to dirt and Sulphates or Chlorides in the soap which were not estimated. If there is a deficiency of 5 or 6% it may be that this represents Silicate of Soda, a substance usually added to soaps, and more particularly bleaching pastes, as a make-weight, and, if present, it would not have been revealed by the analytical methods already described. To test for it in a soap, make a determination of the fatty acids by means of the wax method, but instead of throwing away the waste liquor left in the basin after the cake of mixed fats has been removed, evaporate this liquor down, after adding some dilute Hydrochloric Acid, and to the residue left in the basin add a drop or two of strong acid and dry in the oven. The Sodium Silicate will now be left in the form of insoluble Silica and must be washed with hot water on to a filter, seeing that all the Silica is removed from the sides of the basin. The filter paper with the Silica is next dried in the oven and burned or ignited in a weighed porcelain crucible, and the percentage of Silica calculated out. Of the many patent finishes put on the market ninety-nine out of every hundred have, as their base, tallow

Deacon Jones saw a little girl playing with a ball on Sunday.

"My little dear," he said, "you are doing wrong. The Lord knows it and will punish you."

"God knows everything, doesn't he?" she asked innocently.

"Everything, dear," replied the deacon solemnly.

"Does he know that I haven't got any dolly?" she asked.

"Of course He knows, my dear," answered the deacon.

"Well, that's where I fooled Him!" she cried; "I've got two dollies."—Ex.

A prosperous merchant was just beginning to recover from a severe attack of typhoid. Finally his nurse told him that he might have something to eat. Visions of a modest repast—an egg, some toast, and maybe a custard—occupied the patient's mind, only to be rudely dispelled as the nurse appeared with a spoonful of tapioca pudding. "And the doctor emphasizes that everything you do must be in the same proportion," she said as she left.

In a short time a frantic ringing of the bell brought her hurrying to the room. "Nurse," gasped the man, "bring me a postage stamp. I want to do a little reading!"—Exchange.

Want Department

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you are needing men for any position or operatives or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

We will appreciate any business of this kind that is sent us.

OUR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The employment bureau will be made a feature of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and we expect to perfect a system by which we can keep track of all vacancies and secure positions for our friends who are out of employment.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We are in closer touch with the mills than any other publication and can do more toward placing men in good positions. We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

WANTED—Overseer of carding for mill of 17,000 spindles, running on hosiery yarn. Will pay right man \$3.75 per day. Address No. 1004, care *Southern Textile Bulletin*.

WANTED.

An old traction running gear and truck. R. J. Van Gelder, Tryon, N. C.

WANT POSITION AS OVERSEER OF WEAVING.—12 years experience. Understand colored, plain and fancy weaving, also dobby, lenos and jacquard designing. Sober and reliable. Good references. Address No. 13.

WANT POSITION AS CARDER or carder and spinner. Have 18 years experience and can furnish satisfactory reference. Good manager of help. Address No. 14.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Have long experience and can get results. Satisfactory reference. Address No. 15.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on white and fancy. Sober and attend strictly to business. Address No. 16.

WANTED—Position as carder and spinner or superintendent of small mill, 20 years experience. Good references. Address No. 17.

WANTED—Position as time keeper, shipping clerk or paymaster. Have technical education and experienced in weave room and cloth room. Address No. 18.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Long experience and am also expert designer. Satisfactory references. Address No. 19.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning in large mill, 10 years experience, 30 years old, married. Address No. 20.

WANTED—Position as superintendent by a practical mill man of 20 years experience. Now employed but desire to change. Address No. 21.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Now employed but want larger mill. Can give good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 22.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Can give the best of references from present and past mills at which I have worked. Address No. 23.

WANTED POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT.—Am now employed and have had long experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 24.

WANTED POSITION AS OVERSEER OF SPINNING or spinning and twisting. Can take position on short notice. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 25.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OR CARDER and spinner. 30 years of age. Have had 20 years experience as overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Address No. 26.

WANTED POSITION AS CARDER in large mill. Have had long experience. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 27.

WANTED POSITION AS OVERSEER of weaving. 42 years experience with good mills. Best of references. Address No. 28.

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WANTED Position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Long experience and good references. Good references. Address No. 32. Address No. 29.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large one. Am now employed; reason for changing more money. Won't consider any thing less than \$4.00 per day. Am 32 years old. Can change on 12 days notice. Prefer job in bad shape. Address No. 30.

WANTED—POSITION AS OVERSEER of Spooling, Warping, Slashing and Drawing-in. Have had charge of beaming. 20 years experience in best Northern mills.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. At present employed. Nothing less than \$2.00 per day considered. Nine years experience on plain and fancy. Good references. Address No. 31.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERENCED cotton mill superintendent desires to change to a larger mill. Excellent manager of help. Can get the maximum production of the desired quality at a very low cost. Age 32, married, and good habits, references if desired. Any correspondence will be treated as confidential. Address No. 33.

A little boy in his first pants, and very proud of them, was riding in a big farm wagon. Coming to a very rough place in the road his father called out:

"Hold on tight, now!"

"I'm holding!"

"What are you holding to?"

"Holding on to my pants!"—Ex.

Proof of Bravery.

Mrs. Naggs (reading)—"In some parts of Africa the more wives a man has the greater his social importance."

Naggs—"Well, I suppose the people there admire a brave man."—Ex.

Overheard.

"Well, Billie," said the dominie, meeting the youngster on the highway on New Year's afternoon, "how is your father?"

"He's putty well," said Billie.

"Did he swear off this morning?" asked the dominie genially.

"Yes," said Billie; "off and on most all mornin', sir."—Exchange.

Couldn't Get In.

Two Irishmen who had just landed in this country had become accustomed to sleeping in a hammock on shipboard, but they had had nothing to prepare them for a sleeping car experience. They had a section, and after some difficulty Mike managed to get into the upper berth. After a while he leaned over and called to Pat below:

"Say, Pat, air ye in bed yet?"

"No," said Pat; "Oi've got me clothes off, but Oi can't git myself into this hammick."—Exchange.

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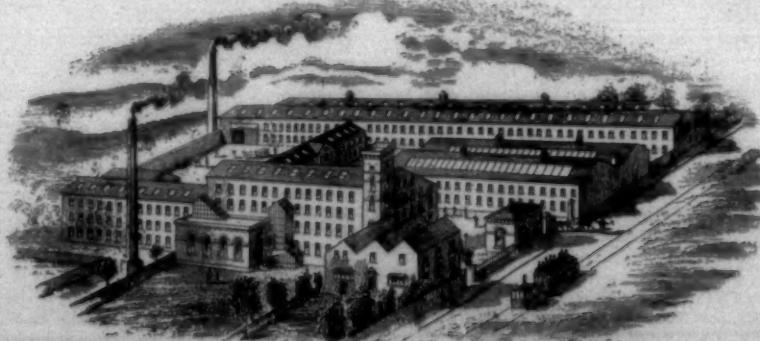
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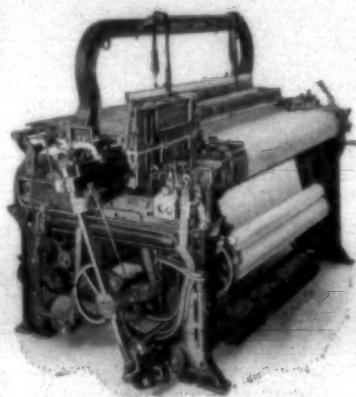
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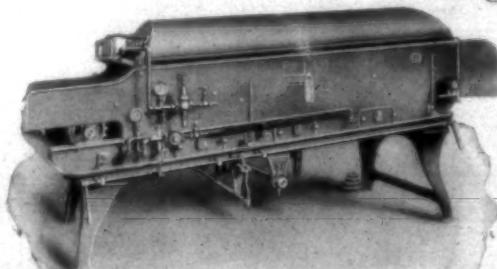
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